The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 13 years, Henry Joblin, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for first or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. Graham and Co., or to the Captain on board.

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THE well known favorite Clipper PRIDE OF THE OCEAN, 1170 Tons Register, Capt. J. Kyle, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. To Sail about the 15th April.

Apply to Capt. J. Kyle on board or to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON THE 28TH OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's full poop Frigate built Ship MINERVA, 629 Tons, W. H. Merryman, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain Merryman on Board.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

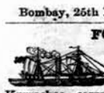
TO LOAD IN ALL APRIL NEXT. The fine French Ship PESCATORE, Captain Mourd Lacombe, has a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight apply to the Captain on board or to
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF—The Steamer ARMENIAN expected shortly from Hongkong. For particulars apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 27th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

22nd March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

22nd March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows:—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.
Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.
Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.
Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.
Vingorla.—
Ratnagherry.—
Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKAPARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Ports, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 25th March 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1862.

NOTICE.

WANTED, A MASTER for the Sailors' Home. Apply to Lieut. Hayman, Shipping Master, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND English-built PHAETON, by *Erswell* of London, to be sold cheap, not being required.

ALSO,

A Grey Arab Saddle or Buggy HORSE, and a Light Roan, do. do. To be seen at Mr. Boswell's Stables, 1, Nesbit Row, Fort.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.

MR. F. BURY'S last appearance on the Bombay Stage. The Manager begs to announce that under the above kind Patronage, he will have the honor of re-appearing on THURSDAY next, the 27th March 1862, in the Petite Comedy, entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES,"

and the Farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

A Farewell address by Mr. Bury will be delivered on this occasion.

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Office of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3. Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY,
Manager.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, no performance. The next Performance will take place on SATURDAY the 29th March.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANO FORTE by *Broadwood and Sons*. The Instrument is nearly new and will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner being about to leave the Presidency. For particulars apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

THE BOOK OF AIDS: with Catechism on the whole system of Equitation as practised at the Cavalry Riding Establishment Maidstone. Enlarged and revised to the present date. By Riding Master T. Martin, 17th Lancers, (late first assistant to the establishment.) For the use of Riding School Instructors. 1860.—Price 18 annas, including postage to any part of India.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

MRS. HERN,

BEGS to intimate that she has received per last Mail a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

Ladies' Handsome Crinoline Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Made up Bonnets.
Infants and Children's Hats in all the new shapes.
Ladies' Yow Tivoli Hats in Black and Mixed Straws.
Black Ostrich Feathers with colored Tips.
White ditto ditto.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS.
Scarboro' Rolls and Frizettees.
THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.
Empress and Duchess Corsets.
GARIBALDI SHIRTS.
Superior Black and White Tulle Falls.
Pearl and Velvet Head-dresses.
A variety of new Shawls.
Black and White Silks.
Spotted and Plain extra fine White Muslins, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, 14th March 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

Received Per Steamer "Jeddo."

ADAM BEDE, new cheap edition	Rs. 4	0
FIELD EXERCISES, edition 1861, considerably altered, 8vo	3	0
Ditto. Ditto. Pocket edition	1	0
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS, by Wilkie Collins	3	12
ON DROPSY, by W. R. Basham M. D.	6	12
STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE	5	12
DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S PRIVATE DIARY, 3 vols	21	0
YEAR BOOK OF FACTS 1862	3	12
MARRYAT'S PACHA OF MANY TALES ...	1	12
,, RATTLIN THE REEFER	1	12
,, NEWTON FORSTER	1	12
,, MIDSHIPMAN EASY	1	12
,, JACOB FAITHFUL	1	12
HORSES AND HOUNDS, by Scrutator	1	8
CAPTAIN FANCOURT, by Dr. Millingen ...	1	8
COLLEGE LIFE, by Cuthbert Bede	1	0
THE LETTERS OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford	12	0
ELKERTON RECTORY, and twenty years in the Church, in 1 vol. by Rev. J. Pycroft	3	12
A SANSKRIT MANUAL, by Monier Williams	4	4
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, by J. G. Kohl, 2 vols	12	0
A STRANGE STORY, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton 2 vols	18	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received:—

BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam.....	Each	6½
Common double seam	,,	5
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain	,,	13½
Malacca ditto, polished	,,	10½
No. 1 Men's Match, polished	,,	7½
Ditto plain	,,	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd	Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound	,,	6½
Also—		
CLAPSHAW'S BATS	Each	6½
RACKET KIT.		
RACKETS, very superior	Each	15
BALLS.....	Per doz.	2½

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. PEAT & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock. They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.

London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.

A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.

Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.

Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.

Double and Single Harness of every description.

Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.

Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

WANTED.

A HOUSE near Mazagon or Parell. Apply to A. B. at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED

TO RENT, A BUNGALOW in a healthy situation, about 3 miles from the Fort. Apply to P. W. A. at the Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street, lately vacated by Messrs. Herbert & Co.

Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Luesla point, of the plains of Choak point, and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.s Cotton Screw.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Church Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort. Also two Bungalows in Middle Colaba, commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

RE-ISSUE OF "PUNCH." In Volumes, boards, uncut, Monthly; and in Double Vols., cloth gilt, Alternate Months. "For several years it has been a source of earnest inquiry from correspondents in every quarter of the globe, whether "Punch" from its commencement could not be had at a price within reach of persons of moderate means. It is urged that, extending as it does over a period of twenty years; embracing as it were a complete History of the Times; and illustrating with rare fidelity the various social and political changes of the period, "Punch" forms a valuable work of reference as well as amusement. But to those especially to whom the early years of "Punch" are unknown, its re-publication at a moderate price would be most acceptable.

"The Proprietors, influenced by these considerations, have determined to re-issue "Punch" from its commencement in 1841 to the end of 1860. At the same time, feeling that many of the past allusions are obscure, if not forgotten, they propose to prefix an Introduction to each volume, which will furnish a Key to the events satirised or commented on; thereby perpetuating in its original freshness the wit and humour which have made "Punch" so famous throughout all lands."

In arranging this re-issue, two modes of publication have been adopted. One in Monthly Volumes, each containing the Numbers for half-a-year, with the edges uncut so as to enable purchasers to re-bind them according to their fancy.

The other, in Volumes, published every alternate Month, and containing the Numbers for a year, so that each year will form a distinct volume. As, however, "Punch" was commenced in July, 1841, the Volume for that year half the size of the other.

The Volumes issued during the past year are as follows:—

			Rs.	A.
February	28.	—Vol. I., in paper covers.....	3	12
,,	,,	*Vol. I. (1841), cloth, gilt edges	4	8
March	31.	—Vol. II., in paper covers only.	3	12
April	30.	—Vol. III., in paper covers.....	3	12
,,	,,	The double Volume for 1842, II. and III. together	8	0
May	31.	—Vol. IV. only	3	12
June	30.	—Vol. V.	3	12
,,	,,	The double Volume for 1843, IV. and V. together.....	8	0
July	31.	—Vol. VI. only	3	12
August	31.	—Vol. VII.	3	12
,,	,,	The double Volume for 1844, VI. and VII. together	8	0
September	30.	—Vol. VIII. only	3	12
October	31.	—Vol. IX.....	3	12
,,	,,	The double Volume for 1845, VIII. and IX. together	8	0
November	30.	—Vol. X. only	3	12
December	31.	—Vol. XI.	3	12
,,	,,	The double Volume for 1846, X. and XI. together.....	8	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.—RECEIVED YESTERDAY Per "*Jeddo.*"

A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine, C. E., &c. Illustrated	Rs. 12	0
Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. By T. De Quincey.....	3	4
Adam Bede. By G. Eliot. Cheap Edn.....	4	8
The Words of the Angels, &c. By R. Stier, D.D.	2	12
Year Book of Facts, 1862.....	3	12
Dombey and Son. By Charles Dickens	5	12
Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G., 3 vols	21	0
Olive Blake's Good Work. A Novel, 3 vols. By J. C. Jeafferson	21	0
The Ogilvies. A Novel	1	8
Captain Fancourt. By Dr. Mullingen	1	8
Recreative Science: a record and remembrancer of intellectual observation. 8 vols., very handsomely bound	18	0
The Bushrangers. By Mayne Reid	1	8
Notes in North Africa, &c. By W. J. Windham	3	12
The St. Aubyns of St. Aubyn 2 vols. By author of "Charley Nugent."	11	4
Cabinet Pictures. Engraved from the best works of British Artists	6	8
The City Banker. By Author of "Whitefriars".	1	8
The Pilot. By J. F. Cooper	0	12
Peter Simple. By Captain Marryatt.....	0	12
The Cloister and the Hearth: a tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. 4 vols.....	21	0
Hart's Annual Army List, 1862	15	12
The Horse in the Stable and in the Field, &c. By Stonehenge	13	8
Diet of European Soldiers in India, &c. &c. By A. E. T. Longhurst, H. M. 13th L. I.	2	4
Arnold's 2nd Latin Book, and Practical, Grammar	3	0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

C. STEPHEN & SONS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much ammunition as skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood Work Stands and Pin Cushions. Work and Scent Boxes.	Ivory handles Wafer Stamps. Ink and Pen Stands. Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.	Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Tea Caddys.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Paper Cases.	Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Envelope do.	Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Writing do.	Manifold Writers.
Ivory Paper Knives.	Tourist's Writing Cases.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.	Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.	Blotting Pads.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.	Sketching Portfolios.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.	Blocks and Books.
Purses in great variety.	Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.	Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Amber, Meerschaum, and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.	Coral Bells.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.	Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.	Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.	A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.
Ivory Pen Holders.	Silver Mugs separate in Case.
	A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Manoel Arkin, Senior, Manoel Arkin, Junior, and Felix Arkin, respectively, Portuguese Inhabitants of Bombay, have contracted to sell all that Piece or Parcel of Ground, with a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an Oari called Zarbatta at Dady Sett Agiary Lane Street, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 87, which said Piece of Land containing by admeasurement 335-3/9 Square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the North by the Agiary Public Street, on the South by the House of Hargovan Dasy and a passage, on the East by the House of Gaspar de Silva, and on the West by the House of M. de Costa: all persons having any claims thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me as the Solicitor for the purchasers, at my Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims. Dated this 18th day of March 1862.

CHARLES LEGGETT,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splendid assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
East Street Poona.

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN CARRIAGE in good order by *Silk* and *Brown* of Long Acre. A pair of Bay Arab Horses with Harness. A Bahrein Milch Cow and Calf, also a quantity of Shiraz Wine, the Property of Lieut Lloyd. Apply to Eduljee Jamsetjee, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and Index. By W. Theobald, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon.*

		Rs.	
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....	14	p. pair.
,,	French Calf do.	13	,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13	,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9	,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Entertaining Books for Young Children.

UNTEARABLE MOVEABLE TOY BOOKS, *Each Rs.* 1-8.

Book of Dissolving Scenes.
History of Tommy Trot.
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How Ned Nimble built his Cottage.
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UNTEARABLE BOOKS.

Coloured Pictures each Twelve annas.

Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
The Babes in the Wood.
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Little Man and Little Maid.
Old Mother Hubbard.
Little Bo Peep.
Old Mother Goose.
The Cat and the Mouse.
Ugly Duck.
Story of Jenny Wren.
Wedding of Cock Robin.
Death of Cock Robin.
The House that Jack built.
Old Woman and her pig.
Stories of Sea and Ships.
Birds of the Air.
In door and Out door objects.
Book of Fables.
Child's own Primer.
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Picture Alphabet.
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

COIR MATTING, of superior quality, for Dining Room, Passages, Staircases, &c. Just received, a quantity of the above, in rolls, as follows:—

1st sort.—120 feet long by	4	broad.....	Rs.	40
79	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 19½
2nd sort.—158½	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 30
157	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 31½
150½	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 28½
120	,,	4	,,	.....	,, 30
165	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 31
160½	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 30
84	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 15½
60	,,	4	,,	.....	,, 15
59	,,	3	,,	.....	,, 11½

Rolls cannot be divided for sale.

Terms—Cash.

This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binocular Glass,

WHICH is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each sight-glass consists of *Three Lenses*, and each object-glass of *Three Lenses also*; consequently, there are *Twelve Lenses* contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Russian Leather. The Focus is regulated by a screw adjustment, and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

Price for Cash only Rs. eighty (80.)

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binocular Glass received its name from the following circumstances:—

On the late occasion of a grand review, held near Paris, of upwards of 60,000 French Troops, Monsieur Bardou, a Celebrated Optician, presented the Emperor Napoleon III. with what he (Monsieur Bardou) deemed to be a "perfect Binocular." It was used by the Emperor during the review, and as a proof of the approval it met with, the Emperor ordered a very large number to be manufactured, and each Field Officer to be presented with one.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binoculars Imported by Herbert & Co., are Manufactured by Monsieur Bardou, and are, in every feature, exactly similar to those furnished to the Emperor and his Field Officers.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

STEAM ENGINE & BOILERS COMPLETE.

FOR SALE—A 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.

For full particulars, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIPER, may be seen at Mr. T. Ginger's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcaeher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

A CARD.

IT will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for Newspapers and Periodicals for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting off payment till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.	Mixed Lozenges.
Mixed Drops.	Colored Almonds.
Mixed Caraways.	Rose Lozenges.
Barley Sugar Scales.	Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

T. WILLIAMSON,

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER,

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 25th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.		Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight		Par.
Madras	30 days' sight		99½
China	60 do. do.		216 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½ with Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Con-solidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 p.sh. Dis.
New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Railway, Baroda, and Cen-tral India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Bombay Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Do Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Do Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cotton Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Naviga-tion Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 do.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 550 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spin-ning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 120 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	89½
,, Loan 1842-43	89½
,, Loan 1854-55	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
Genuine Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205 do.
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 7s. 6d. to £3. 10s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 22nd, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
New Broach, gaudy	Rs.	224 to 225
New Dholleras	,,	212 to 213
New Oomrawuttee	,,	203 to 204
Old Compta	,,	180 to 181
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,,	240 to 245
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	196 to 198
New Veraval	,,	192 to 193
New Kumpteegin	,,	190 to 191
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	215 to 216
Dholleras (Do.	,,	196 to 197
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,,	Coffin.
Veraval (Do.	,,	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned (May	,,	253 to 254
Mungrole	,,	185 to 186
Porachee	,,	185 to 186
Compta	,,	189 to 190
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1540 to 1542.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	Rs.	5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	24 to 25
	,,	33 to 34

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 Ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays now ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
,, 3	do.	2s.	0d. ,,
,, 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
,, 1	do.	1s.	11½d. ,,
,, On demand	.....	1s.	11½d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. ,,
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11½d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	.....	1s.	11½d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¼d.	,,
3 Do. at	2s.	0d.	,,
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do. at	1s.	11½d.	,,
On demand at	1s.	11½d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, received for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
,, 3	do.	2s.	0d. do.
,, 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 1	do.	1s.	11½d. do.
,, on demand	.....		
On Scotland do.	}	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. pat annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Govt. Securities Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the *Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*.....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEILLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.
,, 2 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	.....	1s.	11½d.
On demand	.....		
On Scotland do.	}	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes	.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible of the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the "Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letter enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Deeds for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 21st March 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 23	Lightning (s).....	Taylor.....	Hongkong 5th March
	Elphinstone (s) ...	Taunton	Surat.
24	Minden	Will	Liverpool 8th Dec.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Lightning*, from Honkong.—4 Natives and 2 children.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—112 natives.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Broomielaw*, T. Anderson, bound to Glasgow, obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *War Spirit*, for London.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
Brig *Amanatool Currim*, for Madras.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 24th March 1862.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—50 bales Hemp, 175 cwt., Dhunjee Manock: 6 bales Cow Hides, 45 corges, Mohund Natha: 58 cases Oilbaunm, 108½ cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy: 275 pieces E. Teeth, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Munaug Hurrukchund: 201 cases Dry ginger, 372 cwt. Soonderdass Mooljee: 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Star of India.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.: 50 bags Linseed, 75 cwt., Meer Sasson Moovy.

Benecolen.—Loose Bones, 100 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.: 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Huttaing Kessreesing.

Libelia.—729 packages Wet Dates, 840 cwt., Jaffer Voydina.

Rob Roy.—50 casks Jingilly Oil, 213 cwt., Tulla Mooray: 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Jugunath Visram: 53 bales Munjeets, 178 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., Jairam Visram.

Minerva.—80 bags Bhoysing Seed, 120 cwt., Jairam Visram: 113 bales Cotton, 392 cwt., Kessoo Wagg.

Cleadon.—2 bales Buffaloe Hides, 8¼ corges, 8 bales Cow Hides, 42½ corges Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra.

War Spirit.—1,557 bags Jingilly Seed, 2,335¼ cwt., A. Beli and Co.

For Liverpool.

Beechworth.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Adriatic.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Cameronian.—320 packages Wet Dates, 380 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co: 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.: 500 packages Sursee Seed, 750 cwt., 100 packages Linseed, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Duke of Wellington.—252 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 126 cwt., Khimjee Visram: 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., S. Bur-tall and Co.: 104 bundles Hemp, 110 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Nagasaki.—1,458 bundles Coir Yarn, 180 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy: 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., A. H. Huschke and Co.: 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Sowjee Nensy and Co.: 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Muthoora-dass Soorjee.

Red Jacket.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Natharam Poonjaram: 470 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Vithul-dass Gocouldass: 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Africa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

Sebastopol.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Kessoo Wagg: 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Govindjee Doongersy: 100 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.

Black Eagle.—1,030 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha: 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee: 60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Courjee: 155 bales Cotton, 542 cwt. C. N. Cama and Co.: 22½ bales Cotton, 88¼ cwt., Luckmidass Vulubjee.

Calloden.—600 bundles Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Topun Enderjee: 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vusunjee Munsy: 400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Bencoolen.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Huttayaing Kessreesing: 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyalldass Buchamull: 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Chance.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy: 133 bales Cotton, 476 cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund.

Gertrude.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy: 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., A. Bell and Co.: 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

North.—170 bundles Hemp, 190 cwt., Jairam Visram: 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Edward Percy.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz.

Bosphorus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Heeraz and Co.: 155 bales Cotton, 543 cwt., Jeatha Luchdany.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—Loose Banes, 70 cwt., 30 bales Rags, 105 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Richard Cobden.—187 bundles Hemp, 210 cwt., Jairam Visram: 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cw., Hirjee Bhimsy: 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Margaret.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun: 155 bales Cotton, 542 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Glendower.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Sewlall Moteechall: 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jaisseram Cursonram.

Madge Wildfire.—50 bales Cotton, 117½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee: 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejebhoy.

For Havre.

Islapa.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram: 209 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co.: 500 bags Black Pepper, 625 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For New York.

Lizzie Oakford.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Horjee Bhimsy: 2,500 bags Linseed, 3750 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.: 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

For Falmouth.

Hanover.—764 bundles Linseed, 382 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.: 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 box Watches Gold and Silver, Steven Brothers and Co.: 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 13 pieces, Safeddin, Goolam Hosein: 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 11 pieces Ameerchund Currumchund: 30 bundles China Silk, 3,200 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 package Pearls, Culliandass Kirparam.

For Shanghaie.

Steamer *Orissa.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy: 1 Parcel Otto of Roses, 2 oz., Remington and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Orissa.*—5 bales E. Piece Goods, 111 corges, Jumnadass Hurrivulubdass: 27 bales E. Piece Goods, 692¼ corges, Curson lass Vuruzdass.

For Madras.

Steamer *Orissa.*—2 packages China Silk Piece Goods, H. Hajee Talub.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frashard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Persian Gulf.
499	Clemanth, 2 (paddle), Watson ...	River Indus.
320	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
224	Comet, 2 (paddle), Hargrave ...	Persian Gulf.
182	Constance, 2 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1028	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
295	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (steamer), Hopkins ...	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	River Indus.
223	Euphrates, (survey ship), William ...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Calcutta.
610	Fox, 2, (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolanaz, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	High Rose, (gun boat) ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
492	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddy wary, (flat) ...	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Jones ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner) ...	Bombay.
745	Napier, 2 (paddle), Scott ...	River Indus.
49	Norbudda, (schooner), ...	Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Nitocris, 2 (paddle), Cowell ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
809	Punjaub, 10, Pelvet ...	England.
238	Raven, (flat), Ridge Williams...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
999	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Wyvill ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sirifton, Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Clitty ...	Aden.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853	Cleadon, Fentie—Messrs. Mansel, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co.	(c. 1. March 11)
832	Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
849	Minerva, Merry Man—Remington & Co.	(c. 1. Jan. 31)
989	Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co.	
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.	
749	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 21)
823	Rob Roy, Bridson	(c.1. Feb. 21)
1000	Silver Eagle, Loupman—Wallace & Co.	
1045	Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.	(l. c. March 4)
1231	War Spirit, Lukes—3. Burstall & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 24)
843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. 1. Mar. 19)
1162	Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. 1. March 11)
1023	Agamemnon, Hatton—Leggatt & Co.	(c. 1. March 22)
1091	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. 1. Mar. 18)
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. March 22)
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	
1250	Bencoolen, Cousins—Messrs. Mansel & Co.	(c. 1. March 5)
1068	Black Eagle—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 1)
1290	Bencoolen, Haworth, Peirce—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. March 5)
882	Bramley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 18.)
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 19)
1152	British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.	
1049	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 6)
1496	Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(in Dock)
809	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	(c. 1. March 5)
560	Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.	(c. 1. Marah 21)
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 7)
1300	Gertrude, Goagdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. 1. Jan. 27)
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1369	Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
661	Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1831	Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1194	Monica, Will.	
788	Moravshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	
1235	Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.	
599	Nadeshahi, Box—Gopaldass Movjee.	
	Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Sanjee.	
691	Priam, J. Irvine—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Asadin.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.	
423	Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
749	Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.	(for sale)
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. & Co.	
159	Shapoorjee Hosrjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
450	Sree Raja Rajeshwarree, Hill,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	
926	Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.	
439	Sinkeal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
1235	Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co.	
353	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
606	Time, Burnett ...	2.
695	Tomogonops, Poe—W. Nicol & Co.	
999	Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.	
753	Viscount Canning, Woodwiss—Wallace & Co.	
569	Vulture, Gil—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
442	Wahidat Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Latiff.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

966 Bemrose, Wright.
1299 Ganges, Sparkes.
814 Ottawa, Wright.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURR

those days. If this last be fact the other account would of course be correct. An opulent Sahookar was put under some duresse about his conduct, what it may be, is variously told about the affair. As is their wont the Sahookars would not celebrate the Holee. Of this last there is no doubt—I wish the Nizam's "Government," which is despotic, would understand that it is good policy not to permit the expression of opinions by such combinations. A small contribution levied on the Begam Bazar would do the Government service, and not much harm to the Sahookars. Long ago the Holee was celebrated riotously in the Karvan, there was no complaint before the Government, but it had good financiers and Raja Muheeput Ram levied fines of thirty thousand rupees from the Sahookars residing in Karvan, for as he said "you do not know what this riot may have led to."

LORD CANNING, at probably the last meeting of the Governor General's Legislative Council which he attended, brought in a Bill entitled—"a Bill to provide for the sale of Waste Land and for the Redemption of the Land Revenue." The Bill is an embodiment of the provisions included in the resolution of Government passed on the 17th of last October. Lord Canning distinctly states that the intentions of the Government in regard to the matter of the sale of the land had undergone some change: the nature of the change is only indistinctly or rather obscurely intimated, but may nevertheless be gathered from the remarks which fell from him. It does seem right and proper that the general rules for regulating the sale of the public land should start at once into the law of the land from the Governor General's Council; and that merely such modifications and alterations as local circumstances should render necessary or expedient should be made by the local Governments. More uniformity of procedure will thus be secured, and less cause or occasion afforded for complaints. Local Governments will thus derive benefit from this course. Lord Canning, "thought it was not right to draw too fine a distinction between the proceeds of the waste lands and the redemption of the land revenue. In India and the Colonies the proceeds of the sales of waste lands were usually carried to the current account of income. It was no doubt true that in India the waste lands had hitherto produced no revenue, still they existed, and the more extensive they were the better for the future of the country, for they must eventually produce a revenue. Waste after waste must gradual yield to cultivation, and become a portion of the revenue paying lands. In disposing of the waste lands it was like selling a prospective income. In the course of years the machinery of Government would have to be gradually extended over these waste lands, and if alienated from the Crown, new charges would devolve upon the Government."

This is a common sense view of the subject. The country has nothing to show for any sales of waste lands that have hitherto taken place. The proceeds have gone into the current account of income, and gone out with the current disbursements of the state; and that was the last of them, and the last of those lands as a source of public revenue. That, however, was not the last of those lands as a source of public burden. The public burden entailed by their cultivation must be borne by other lands already paying their share of the expenses of Government. Had Government still retained its property in them, it would have been entitled to receive from their holders an equivalent for the protection which it afforded them. The waste lands, being cultivable, must ultimately be brought under cultivation, and then the machinery of Government will have to be extended over them. This machinery under the British constitution is an expensive thing. It is good, it answers its purpose, it is really worth much, and it certainly costs a great deal. If a property in these lands is retained by government they will when cultivated be worth to government as much as they cost: they will yield a revenue for the defraying of the burdeen which they entail upon the Government. The disposing of them is the sale on the part of government of that prospective revenue, but not the sale of its prospective burden. No doubt the increasing prosperity of the country implied in its increasing cultivation would enable government to bear that burden partly, but not wholly. Lord Canning proposes to meet this difficulty, by treating the price or proceeds of the sales as capital. He says:—

"It might be confidently expected that the increasing prosperity of the country would enable us to meet such charges; but we should still be in the position of having sold for an immediate price, a certain future income from those lands, and therefore we ought to treat that price as capital. For this reason *and also to guard against the possible objection of those who thought that they saw improvidence in the measure*, and therefore did not regard it with favor, the Bill would provide for the investment, as capital of the whole proceeds whether from redemption of the land revenue, or from sale of waste lands."

The objection that we have ever felt to the sale of the land is only partly met by this provision. The whole proceeds from the sale of the land being invested as capital will of course yield a permanent income towards defraying the public expenses of the state, if you can secure the capital against ever being touched in case of public emergencies. Supposing that done, the objection still remains that, in the sale of the land now, you sacrifice for ever all interest in the future increase of value which the land may acquire from natural causes. We see no reason why the state should be called upon to make this sacrifice. It is not for the public good that it should be made. You sell a prospective income at a time when it is impossible to say what that income will be. You only know for a certainty that it must be far greater than the income from the same source is at present. This is improvident; and the Government that perpetrates this improvidence does not, in a financial point of view, benefit the country. We must say, however, that the Governor General's Bill removes to a great extent our objection to the sale of the land by thus providing for investment of the whole proceeds of the sale as capital. The Bill appoints the Currency Commissioners custodians of the proceeds. It has been said in reply to our opposition to the sale of the land, that it is not a right conception of Government that it should be the owner of all the soil, any more than that it should be the owner of all other property in the state. The replier says:—"Let Government abdicate its notion of landlordship, and recognize itself as the servant of the state, the steward of the people." Now it is as the servant of the state, the steward of the people that we expect the Government to maintain the people's rights in the land. It is the people that is the proprietor of the soil, and the property is vested in Government as the people's steward. If the land is sold to individuals, the people will still have to pay its servant or steward; but where will the money come from? The question, 'how can the land be made most profitable to Government' ? is quite synonymous with the question, how can the land be made most profitable to the people? The monster landlord is the people, and it is a very proper question,—how can the people obtain the largest tribute from its tenants? In this sense Government may very properly be the owner of all the soil, while it could not properly be the owner of all other property in the state. Other property is created by industry; not so the soil. The soil may be rendered more valuable by industry; but it may also be rendered more valuable by purely natural causes, without any industry on the part of its holders. Such property differs very essentially from all other property in the state. The creator of it has given it to all, not to a few individuals; and the property should be vested in the Government which is the steward of all.

CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA, 15*th March* 1862.

Last Wednesday witnessed the arrival of our new Viceroy, Lord Elgin. It had been arranged that the *Feroze* should anchor off the Kidderpore Dockyard and be there met by the Viceregal yacht on which his Lordship should complete his river journey, and land at Chandpal Ghat at 5-30 P. M. These arrangements were punctually adhered to. About a quarter past five a salute of 21 guns from the decks of the *Feroze* announced that his Lordship had left her, and ten minutes later a similar salute from the ramparts of Fort William greeted his debarcation at the Ghat. Lord Elgin had been received on the yacht by a deputation consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India; at the Landing place he was met by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, Captain Howe, the officiating Master Attendant, and Mr. David Cowie, the Sheriff of Calcutta. The ships in the river were gaily decked with flags in honour of the occasion and large crowds were assembled, both at Chandpal Ghat and in the neighbourhood of Government House, to witness his arrival. The entire route from the Ghat to the Viceregal residence was lined by troops, commencing with the Body Guard and ending with the 43rd Europeans—a portion of whom were drawn up as a guard of honour inside the Government House compound. The interval was filled up by the Lahore Light Horse, the Regiment of Lucknow and a Regiment of Sikhs, who all presented a very creditable appearence. As His Lordships drove down the line the Body-Guard formed sections of threes and followed, the remainder of the Cavalry carrying swords and the Infantry presenting arms as the carriage passed; and the band of the 43rd striking up the National Anthem as it entered the gates. At the foot of the steps His Lordship was received by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and at the entrance to the Grand Hall, by Lord Canning, who after an interchange of greeting, withdrew; while Lord Elgin proceeded at once to take the oaths. Within little more than half an hour from the time he quitted the *Feroze* a third salute, booming from the ramparts of Fort William, announced that Lord Canning's eventful rule was at an end and that his successor reigned in his stead. A grand banquet, followed by a numerously attended levee, closed the programme of the day's proceedings.

Lord Canning is determined to waste no more time in India; on the 18th he bids adieu to Calcutta and embarks on board the *Feroze* for Suez. Friday morning His Lordship received the farewell address of the European community in the throne room. Speculation had been rife as to whether, after the unmerciful way in which he was abused during the first years of his administration, the consistent opposition shewn to the adoption of an address which could in any way be construed into a general approval of his policy, His Lordship might not indulge in a little quiet sarcasm on the occasion. Lord Canning is too dignified to be sarcastic, but his reply was an exquisite take-in for those, the great majority, who so strongly disapproved of his conduct in connection with the mutiny. "It is satisfactory," said his Lordship, "to be assured that you appreciate the measures by which the attachment of the people to their government has been strengthened, and confidence in the stablity of the State restored. The foremost of those measures were the exercise of mercy and forgiveness as soon as authority had been vindicated, and the reposing of trust and responsibility in classes which previously had no share of either." This is a clear assertion that one of the chief causes of the present prosperity of the Empire is the adoption of that favouring policy towards the natives which has been so much objected to, and that the expression of satisfaction by the Calcutta community, with the present status of affairs, involved an expression of satisfaction with the very policy which they have so strongly deprecated. It ignores the partial approval which it has constantly been insisted on in the papers, even in speeches at the meeting where it was agreed to, that the address was intended to convey, and quietly adopts it as an expression of satisfaction with the whole tenour of his administration. After thus appropriating praise which was not bestowed on him, his Lordship went on to accept the observations regarding the restoration of the financial credit of the Government as expressing an incontrovertible fact, and concluded by expressing a hope that the favourable anticipations which had been formed as to the probable effect of the measures which had recently passed for the purpose of opening the way "to the beneficial influences of European enterprise" would not be disappointed, and an assurance that "for the rest of his life India would seldom be absent from his thoughts." In the afternoon of the same day Lord Canning received addresses from the Clergy and from the Senate of the Calcutta University. His reply to the first was very brief and concluded by praying that "God might bless their endeavours to make the faith and practice of the members of the Church a bright example in the land." As one bright example of their endeavours I presume Mr. Long may be adduced. To the Senate he expressed his conviction that in affording a liberal education to the natives, "the British power in India would find a great help to good government and one of its best safeguards," said that, though he should at all times be ready to give the University and the cause of education generally, in this country, his best consideration and services, he thought it was in a "condition so well established and promising that it would stand in little need of aid from without." Last of all, at half past five, came the Native deputation with the address, but Lord Canning's reply to them contained little beyond an assurance of the intense satisfaction it gave him to receive it.

The report that Mr. John Peter Grant is to be made a Knight Companion of the Bath proves to be correct, as one of the items of intelligence by the last bulletin was that Her Majesty had conferred upon him the Civil division of the second class of the order. Nothing certain has as yet oozed out regarding his succession to the Government of Bombay, but the general impression is that he is not the man to refuse so good an offer. Your readers will recollect that a short time ago Lord Canning requested that other Special Commissioners might be deputed to the Indigo Districts who, this time, should not be mere dummies, but should actively and energetically enforce the payment of rents by the refractory ryots. To these orders Mr. Grant has replied by a lengthy minute, which is a tissue of extreme impertinence, none the less so for the mock humble and respectful terms in which it is couched, and the profusion of 'ventures,' 'represents,' and 'respectfully submits' with which it is interlarded. The document was evidently not intended for publication as it only oozed out, nearly a month after date, through the columns of a native paper, the *Indian Reformer*; another lesson, by-the-bye, to Sir Charles Wood, of the impossibility of preventing the publication of official documents. Mr. Grant accuses the Governor General of having accepted the reports sent in by Messrs. Montresor and Morris, at the time they were specially deputed to the Indigo Districts, as satisfactory, in as much as, at the time, he found no fault with the course of action they were pursuing, and now, five months after the last report has been sent in, accusing the Bengal Government of having evaded, or at any rate not properly acted up to the spirit of, the instructions which it received. What think you of the following passage for instance? "It is further felt by the Lieutenant Governor to be unfortunate that the first intimation he has received by any of the primary objects of the Government of India having been misunderstood, was not in some way or other communicated to him earlier." At first sight this reasoning appears very plausible, as Mr. John Peter Grant's logic always is; it also possesses another of its frequent attributes, that of being faulty. These reports were so plausibly written, and backed up by such an amount of *sucoor* by the Bengal Government when sent in, that, until a contrary conviction was forced upon him by the repeated complaints of the Press, and the private remonstrances of the Planters, Lord Canning could hardly avoid concluding that the Commissioners were carrying the disturbed districts by storm. When, at length, the reality forced itself upon him that the reports were a mere mass of verbiage, representing no such energetic action as they described, he 'came down' on Mr. Grant in the orders which have elicited this impertinent reply. The latter must have calculated on Lord Canning's speedy departure, and his own approaching vacation of his post, to get off scatheless: to no other circumstances can I attribute his escape from immediate suspension.

Last Wednesday was the occasion of Lord Canning's appearance in the Supreme Council and he monopolised the boards himself, introducing two Bills; the first to make the system of primogeniture, which has been introduced into Oude by independent action of the Governor General in Council and has been found to work well, law: the second, to provide for the sale of Waste Lands and the redemption of the Land Revenue. His Lordship's speech introducing the latter was a splendid hit at Mr. Grant. Looking the latter full in the face as he spoke, he said that "it had been the contemplation, or he might rather say the reputation of the Government of India that first legislative action on this subject should have been taken by Local Governments; it must not be understood that the present Bill was introduced from any apprehension of a want of promptness or earnestness in the proceedings of those Governments, quite the contrary ....., but it had subsequently occurred to him that it might be more convenient to Local Governments that a measure of such wide and imperial application should start into law from the Governor General in Council." After this quiet "down" on Mr. Grant he went on to explain the principle of the bill which was to provide against the ultimate reduction of income, which must otherwise eventually result from the falling off of the revenue now received from the land, as this latter became purchased outright, by the investment as capital of the whole proceeds derived from the sale of Waste Lands or the redemption of Revenue.

The presence of troops at Darjeeling and on their frontiers appears to have convinced the Bhooteahs of the error of their ways; in other words of the folly of which they had been guilty in openly setting us at defiance; at any rate they have withdrawn their troops from the vicinity of our territory, and the Soobah of Mynagooree has expressed an intense desire for an interview with some British Officer: the deputy Magistrate of Titalyah has gone to Charrabunder to indulge him, after the various depredations of which they have been guilty, capped by the consummate impertinence of threatening a regular invasion of our territory. Nothing but unconditional submission, ample apology, and reparation for all past offences should be allowed to save them from condign punishment. If they are let off easily, as the wild frontier tribes too frequently are, it will simply be an encouragement to them to renew their depredations as soon as a favourable opportunity offers.

Local News.

WORKS OF PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON.—Upwards of forty years have elapsed since Professor H. H. Wilson, then assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company, published his translation of the Megha Duta, the first-fruits of his literary labours in the mine of Sanskrit literature. During the nineteen following years, while engaged in various official capacities, chiefly at Calcutta and Benares, and from the time of his return to England in 1832, till his death in May, 1860, he continued to pursue his studies and researches on the literature, history, antiquities, and religious systems of the Hindus, with indefatigable industry. Availing himself of the opportunities afforded him by his long residence in India, and the rich stores of MSS. both at the East India House and the Bodleian Library, he produced a large number of works of various extent. Many of these, however, standing as they do over a period of nearly half a century, were originally published in periodicals and Transactions of Oriental societies not generally accessible, or have become otherwise scarce. Under these circumstances, the publishers, Messrs. Trubner & Co., have determined upon a re-publication of these works, superintended by competent editors, and with the addition of copious indices: and having obtained the assent of Mrs. Wilson, who, moreover, kindly supplied them with all the materials required. They will be arranged in five divisions. The first being "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus." The second "Essays on Literature." The third "Translations." Fourth, "The History and Topography of India." The fifth "Inscriptions and Numismatics." Messrs. Trubner purpose to issue four volumes a year. The first volume of the first division is now ready.—*London Review, Feb.* 8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the March 22nd 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	5,02,204
Other Deposits	,,	1,30,59,712
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	40,04,342
Rest	,,	2,85,307
	Rupees	2,30,76,505

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	24,77,670
Cash Credits on Government Securities	,,	14,24,008
Bills discounted	,,	21,42,233
Government Securities	,,	16,46,370
Cash Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	,,	1,53,86,883
	Rupees	2,30,76,565

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Pro Secretary and Treasurer.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

25*th March* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	...	...	...	...	N. W. P.
		Min.	14	36	P.	16	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	25	58	P.	23	N. W. P.
		Min.	26	51	P.	23	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	

THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

At the weekly Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 21st instant, the following minutes and resolution thereon were recorded:—

Minute by Mr. Forjett.—Having, with the concurrence of my colleagues, disposed of the ground around the proposed "Victoria Circle," I beg to place before them the following facts in connection therewith.—When the idea of carrying out the improvement suggested itself, I hoped to have been able to realize Rs. 100 per square yard by the sale of the ground. Our wealthy Native citizens and landlords however held off, believing that by patronising the scheme they would very much depreciate their own house property, and even Mr. Bomonjee Hormusjee, who was and still is demanding so high a price as Rupee 114 per square yard for the ground we are purchasing from him, and who I was well aware was anxious to buy some of the ground, would make no offer, in the expectation, I have reason to believe, that we should be forced to dispose of it at a less value than Rs. 80 per square yard. I was in the meantime successful in disposing of one of the blocks, that nearest to the Custom House, and the best of the four blocks, to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., at an average price of Rs. 85 per square yard. It is probable that I should not have been able to realise the same value for the remaining three blocks, but for the fortunate circumstance of the Bank of Bombay having come forward as purchasers of one of the block adjoining the one already sold, at the same average value, which thence became the ruling price and at that price the rest of the ground was disposed of. My colleagues are of course aware that the plot No. 11 measuring 475.83 square yards, value Rs. 40,445-8-9, has been reserved for an office for the Commissioners. I am glad to state that our excellent fellow townsman, Mr. David Sassoon has very liberally come forward and undertaken to provide the bronze colossal statue of Her Majesty and the ornamentation of the proposed "Victoria Circle," which is to cost about Rs. 46,000. In the resolution sanctioning our proposal for the improvement of the Green, Government have desired that the Crescents should be named after two of the largest purchasers of the ground for sale. Mr. Sassoon, who, though late in the field, purchased seven of the remaining plots and will also, as already stated, contribute the large sum of Rupees 46,000 for the ornamentation of the Circle, I would suggest therefore whether the Crescent to the north of the Town Hall in which these blocks are situated may not be named "Sassoon Crescent." Of the remaining purchasers, Messrs. Nicol & Co., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay are the largest but equal purchasers, after whom the Crescent to the South of the Town Hall should be named it will be for the Board to consider. With reference to the price asked for by Mr. Bomonjee Hormusjee for his ground, viz., Rs. 7,25,000, the general opinion is that it is exorbitant, it is to be borne in mind that he will not give us the materials of which the buildings are constructed. Rupees 6,83,233 represents the proper value of Mr. Bomonjee's property. He, however, demands Rs. 7,25,000 or Rs. 41,767 in excess of that sum. I have done all I could during the several interviews I may have had with him, to induce him to reduce Rs. 25,000 of the amount, but I have been unsuccessful. I would however try the efficacy of an official appeal to him, I would state that the opinion is general that the price asked for is exorbitant; that many very competent and influential individuals of even the Parsee community have expressed themselves most decidedly to that effect. I would urge also that Mr. Bomonjee should bear in mind that the improvement of his place of birth, in which every good citizen, especially one of a position so conspicuous as Mr. Bomonjee's ought to take the deepest and most lively interest. The area of ground disposed of is 1458·88 square yards, value Rs. 13,16,384-12-9; ground reserved for Municipal office value Rs. 40,445-8-9; valuation asked for by Mr. Bomonjee for his property Rs. 7,25,000; valuation of Mr. Ramlall's property (involved in law suit) set down at Rs. 35,000; ground to be paid for to Government Rs. 3,50,000; total Rs. 11,10,000; difference in favour of Municipality, Rs. 2,46,830. My colleagues are aware of the very valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Tracey in completing a survey of the ground; in laying down the measurements, &c. of the different plots, in computing the valuation of the several buildings and in preparing the designs of the proposed Crescents. His report submitted with the designs, bears full testimony to the skill and judgment with which he has discharged the latter important extra duty imposed upon him. It is, I am humbly of opinion, matter for congratulation that there is in the Municipal establishment an officer of Mr. Tracey's ability, and I shall be glad if my colleagues will join me in a recommendation to Government that Mr. Tracey should receive a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the work performed by him in connection with the proposed scheme. I must at the same time bear ready and willing testimony to the very zealous and efficient aid afforded me by our very worthy citizen, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, in bringing about the sale of a large portion of the ground at our disposal. But for his assistance I should not have had it in my power to send in as satisfactory a statement of results as I now do. Various reports had been set afloat by interested parties as to the early intention of Government to dispose of the Secretary's Office, the Custom House, and other public buildings, with the view of keeping back purchasers. The effect of these reports Mr. Cowasjee very successfully counteracted by his personal influence which is by no means inconsiderable. I shall be very glad if the acknowledgements which are Mr. Cowasjee's due are accorded to him by the Board.

I would also take advantage of the present opportunity of calling attention to the utter inadequacy, from the narrowness of the Girgaum and Kalbadevie roads, to the traffic upon them. The number of conveyances at the present time in Bombay is;

Private Carriages	2,638
Hack Buggies	532
Reckhlas	640
Labor Carts	6,551
Total...	10,361

That Bombay is rapidly increasing in wealth and population—European as well as Native—is beyond doubt; and that conveyances of all kinds will go on increasing in a corresponding ratio is also beyond doubt. I am of opinion therefore that measures should be at once taken to widen the Girgaum and Kalbadevie roads, precedence being given to the former. Such native gentlemen as the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett and Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, who have ever been amongst the foremost in every work for the moral improvement of their countrymen, will no doubt come forward to aid in the good work of the material improvement of Bombay, by placing at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioners, without compensation, or at sums much under their value, grounds on the Girgaum road belonging to them for the purpose of widening the road, and their example, I indulge the hope, will be followed by other liberal minded proprietors. From calculations gone into by Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey I am led to believe that the widening of the Girgaum Road, to the extent of 40 feet carriage road and 10 feet foot path on each side, would cost about four lacs of Rupees. The widening of the Kalbadevie road would cost half that sum, probably less. The results of the Green improvement would place at our disposal about two lacs, and I propose that we should apply to Government to allow us to pay off the three and half lacs payable into the General Treasury, by annual instalments of Rs. 50,000, without interest. If this request be acquiesced in by Government the widening of the Girgaum Road may be undertaken without loss of time. It would of course be necessary to buy up many of the buildings which now stand upon the road, and the portions that remain over after taking what is required for the widening, may be disposed of under conditions that would ensure uniformity in the buildings to be erected. This will very materially improve the appearance of that part of the town, and, it is to be hoped, give the people of Bombay a taste for uniform and ornamental buildings.

Minute by Major Curtis.—We should close with Mr. Bomonjee's offer of his property with that of his cousin for Rs. 7,25,000, we cannot feel likely to get it for less, calculating from the figures submitted yesterday by Mr. Bomonjee for our guidance exhibiting the rents he actually receives from his property, and deducting two months' rent from each year to cover repairs, assessments, and income tax, I found a twenty years' purchase of his property to amount to about Rs. 7,19,000 and adding one lac for the value of the property, makes Rs. 7,87,000. I consider therefore that his price is not so exorbitant as at first appeared—on the contrary. With regard to naming the Crescents and Circle, I should object to other names being given than those of illustrious men, and this without disparagement to Mr. Sassoon, whose liberality and public spirit is amply testified to by other works and donations in Bombay. The Board's resolution however is sufficient on that subject, as it determines the name to be that of "Elphinstone," than which none better could have been selected.

With regard to the road improvement contemplated out of the balance of our proceeds, I object, because there are so many other parts of Bombay that require money being laid out in drainage, sewage, and ventilation, much more urgently and until something of a substantial nature be devised and carried out, I think the Girgaum road may well remain as it is. The pecuniary reward for Mr. Tracey may, I think, stand over until the money comes in and the buildings begin to show above the earth.

Minute by Mr. Hutchinson.—The Commissioners are very fortunate in having disposed of the ground round the proposed Circle, at the favorable rate of Rs. 85 per square yard. I much feared that we would not have been able to realize more than Rs. 80, or 82 per square yard; and, I am of opinion that if Messrs. Nicol & Co. and Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co. had not become purchasers at the higher sum, and thereby, in a measure, fixed the rate, we would have experienced much greater difficulty in carrying out the project, than we, up to the present moment, have had to contend with. Mr. Cowasjee Jahangir has afforded Mr. Forjett much aid in disposing of the several plots of ground, and I gladly join Mr. Forjett in the suggestion that the best thanks of the Board should be conveyed to Mr. Cowasjee for his assistance and support in this matter. With regard to the sum which Mr. Bomonjee asks for his property, I have little to say, for, at the interview Mr. Bomonjee had with the Commissioners at their last meeting (since the date of Mr. Forjett's minute) he told the Board that he was not disposed to make any abatement in the amount mentioned by him to Mr. Forjett, viz., Rs. 6,25,000 for his own property, and one lac for the ground belonging to his relative. I agree with Major Curtis in thinking that the sum of Rs. 7,25,000 is not "very exorbitant" for these two properties. In buying property of this description, the practice is to pay valuation at twenty years' purchase, and the Government, I believe, follow this rule. If Mr. Bomonjee, therefore, insisted on our purchasing the two properties on those terms, we should have had to pay, according to Major Curtis' calculation, about Rs. 7,87,000,—being Rs. 62,000 in excess of the amount Mr. Bomonjee is willing to accept. Mr. David Sassoon's offer to provide the colossal statue of Her Majesty and to pay for the decoration of the Circle (estimated to cost about Rs. 46,000) is a most liberal one, and he should be thanked for his liberality and public spirit. Before Mr. Forjett's minute was received by me, the Board had determined to adopt the suggestion contained in the resolution passed by the purchasers of the ground, that the whole Circle should be called "Elphinstone Circle," and I presume it is not Mr. Forjett's intention to interfere with that resolution.

The widening of the Girgaum Road to the extent proposed by Mr. Forjett, would be a great improvement and it would make the drive along it pleasanter than at present; but I concur with Major Curtis in the opinion that the surplus money received by us from the "Bombay Green" project should not be expended upon widening of the road in question. When we have funds at our disposal, let us improve, first of all, the insanitary condition of the Island,—and, perhaps no one knows better than Mr Forjett, how greatly many parts of the Town stand in need of drains, and how urgent is that need. Let us employ measures which will tend to reduce the number of cesspools, which will abate, and prevent the future growth of nuisances to health and safety. Let us construct drains where none exist, and shall thereby be doing *much* greater service to the public, than if we were to employ the means we have towards widening roads, for "the open sewer and the offal heap are the contaminators of the rich, and the agents of death to the poor."

When the whole arrangement between the several purchasers and the Commissioners is completed, and the money from the sale of the ground is received, we should, as proposed by Mr. Forjett, compensate Mr. Tracey for his trouble and valuable services by presenting him with a thousand Rupees; we cannot make this payment out of the Municipal Fund.

Having disposed of the various points mooted in these papers, I cannot close my minute without noticing my colleague, Mr. Forjett, the public is chiefly indebted for the zeal and energy he has brought to bear in bringing about a substantial reform in the style of buildings, which it is not unlikely may prove the precursor to improvements of a more extended character.

Further Minute by Major Curtis.—I concur in the last two paras. of Mr. Hutchinson's minute.

Further Minute by Mr. Forjett.—It is by no means likely that I should be in the Board to take part in the widening of the Girgaum Road; but it is a work of great importance, and I would strongly urge on the attention of my colleagues, the urgency of taking it in hand as early as possible, and no time can, I think, be more opportune than the present. As regards there being many other parts of Bombay that required money being laid out in drainage &c. much more urgently, I would observe that more has been done, during the last fourteen months, towards the drainage of Bombay than had ever been previously done, so far as I can learn, within a like period. In Kamateepoora alone the inhabitants have been induced, at their own expense, to construct much more than 100,000 square feet of substantial gully paving, which, and the building of a large number of good privies, have tended very much to improve its sanitary condition, and other works are even now going on in that locality. My colleagues are, of course, aware of the complete drainage that is being carried out in the Dongree Hill district by the people themselves, and that I have lately sent in a proposal for draining the worst part of Mazagon at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the Municipality: this work, I hope, will be speedily in progress. But for the hope that was entertained by the Board that the scheme proposed by the Commissioners for the Main Drainage of Bombay would be speedily commenced with, very much more than has been done would have been done towards improving the defectively drained parts of Bombay. Under any circumstances that scheme is not likely to be delayed beyond another year or so, and during that period, the utmost that the Board can spend in ordinary drainage will not exceed Rs. 50,000 or 60,000, the greater portion of which would be so much money actually thrown away when the Main Drainage scheme is carried out. More therefore it would be unwise to expend. I do not consequently see why the project for widening the Girgaum Road should not be at once undertaken. As regards open gutters and want of proper drainage, the Girgaum Road district and a large portion of its neighbourhood are as *bad* as some of our *very worst* districts. In the arrangements connected with the proposed widening of that road, the existing evils will be very effectually remedied and effective drainage substituted for the very defective ones now in existence: and this too without any eventual loss. This itself would be a very desirable improvement. I would therefore again urge upon my colleagues that the widening of the Girgaum and also the Kalbadevie roads be *not* abandoned.

Further Minute by Major Curtis.—It is not in the spirit of opposition that I still hold to my former opinion as to widening the Girgaum and Kalbadevie roads. If we have money to spare it may be profitably spent in even temporary drains (better than none at all) and in proceeding with the great work of deodorising sewage by the method so admirably illustrated and practically tested by Mr. Prince of Exeter. Mr. Forjett's scheme is great and good no doubt, and it is to be regretted there is not a chance of his remaining long enough to see it carried out, but it is just possible that the line chosen by the B. and B. Railway Company between Bassein and Colaba may relieve the Girgam road of much of the traffic now passing over it. I hear that for one small piece of ground belonging to the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett more than Rs. 80,000 is expected, "*ex uno disce omnes*" and if all the other proprietors demand equally handsome prices our broad road will be said to be "paved with gold." Great exertions have been made within the last few months in the drainage of the Town, I hope they may continue.

Further Minute by Mr. Forjett.—I should think that Rs. 8,000 would be very much nearer the sum that the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett would ask for the ground opposite his premises than Rs. 80,000. My colleagues must remember that every year will be adding very considerably to the value of ground on the Girgaum Road, and though the widening of that road may now be an expensive undertaking, it will by and bye be rendered so to a degree as to place it quite out of the power of the Commissioners to undertake it at all. In my humble opinion the Municipality will *not be diminished* but be very greatly increased by the opening of the Baroda railway. As regards money that the Commissioners may have to spare being profitably spent in temporary drains &c., all I have to state is that the Board have expended some Rs. 80,000 on works of drainage and improvement within the last year and, with the works now in progress, a large sum will be expended in the course of the present year. This is more than ten times the amount expended for such purposes in the course of one year, during the six previous years. This the Board can continue to do, and I do not see therefore why the Girgaum Road improvement should not be proceeded with.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD.—Resolved that the gentlemen mentioned in Mr. Forjett's minute be thanked in writing by the Clerk. That the consideration of the widening of the Girgaum Road stand over for the present.

REPORT ON THE MUDRASAH (OR COLLEGE) IN THE CITY OF HYDRABAD.

In this age of educational progress, it may be interesting to your readers, to learn that an excellent Mudrasah (a College) has been silently at work in the City of Hydrabad, Deccan, for the last six years, with advantage to many of the Mahomedan and Hindoo youths, of that large capital. This institution, founded and supported by the Nawab Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Salar Jung Bahadoor (the "enlightened Minister of the Nizam) contains at present about 200 pupils.

At the opening of the institution a Committee was established, and twenty one masters of different languages were employed.

The examination comprises four orders; the first and second consist of Elementary instruction only, the third and fourth comprise instruction in the higher branches, and it is to the best in the two last orders that the Scholarships of 24 Rupees each and 50 Rupees each are awarded; this last award is only made when the pupils' studies are completed and they being kept on the school list till vacancies occur in the Government for their employment.

The system of education comprises, the study of the Arabic, Persian, Teloogoo, Maratha, and English languages. In the Arabic and Persian languages, besides reading and writing, the Pupils are taught Law, Grammar, Logic, Theology, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Mathematics, &c.

The Maratha and Teloogoo Pupils are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

In the English department, the course of study is reading, writing, translating literally and idiomatically. English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, and Elements of Natural philosophy.

In this department at present twelve of the pupils are students at the Medical school in Chudderghat, maintained by His Highness the Nizam's Government and they receive a monthly pay of 4 and 5 rupees each as patronage.

As an encouragement to exertion and perseverance the Nawab Mookhtar-ool-Moolk has established the following scholarships.

Two of Twenty-four Rupees each monthly passing the best examination in the 3rd class.

Two of seven and five Rupees each monthly for passing an examination in Arabic and Persian.

Besides the above scholarships, the pupils who qualify themselves by their attainments, have the prospect of employment in the Government service.

Books and all other requisites are supplied gratuitously to the pupils.

Since the establishment of the school, twenty-five of the pupils, who have qualified themselves have obtained employment under the Government in various situations.

Quarterly examinations take place in the presence of the Committee, and reports thereon are furnished to the Patron.

The last annual examination was held on the 9th January 1862 in the presence of the Minister (the Patron of the school.) Prize books and certificates of merit were awarded to each department to the most deserving and meritorious pupils of the school.

The pupils generally acquitted themselves well and did credit to the masters and teachers of their respective departments, whose exertions were recognized and due meed of praise given to them by His Excellency the Patron.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1862.

Examiners.

Captain E. B. Holland, Engineers.
Mr. J. Burgess.

WEDNESDAY—19*th March.*

[10 A. M. to 1 P. M.]

ARITHMETIC AND TRIGONOMETRY.

[In Arithmetic the employment of Algebraical methods and symbols is strictly forbidden.]

1. A merchant owes a bill of Rs. 5,796, payable in 8 months, and another of Rs. 7,632, payable in 9 months; he takes up these two bills and gives in their place one for Rs. 13,246 payable in 12 months: what is the rate of interest per cent. per annum?

2. In six years the population of a city increased from 25,000 to 29,419: what was the annual rate of increase per cent?

3. Find by practice the price of 1145 maunds 10 sérs 8 chhatanks at Rs. 5. 6*a.* 8*p.* per maund; multiply accurately 74·03 by 0·0002755; and divide 0·0021 by 0·366.

4. If 36 oxen in four weeks eat up the grass on a field of 12 acres and what grows upon it during the time; and 21 oxen eat up the same in 9 weeks: how many oxen will it maintain for 18 weeks, supposing the grass to grow uniformly during the time.

5. Reduce to the least common *numerator* $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{11}$; from the answer show which is greatest and which least; and find the difference between $[(\frac{2}{3})^2 \div (3 - \frac{1}{2})] \times (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3})$ and

$$\frac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{1 \\ 3 + \cfrac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{5}}}}$$

6. A merchant wishes to mix wines at Rs. 10, at Rs. 11, and at Rs. 12 per gallon, with 3 gallons at Rs. 8 per gallon: how much of each must he use that the mixture may be worth Rs. 10 10*a.* 8*p.* per gallon?

7. Prove the formulæ for $\sin(A - B)$ and $\cos(A - B)$ in terms of the sines and cosines of A and B.

Given the angle A and the sides a and b, explain the method of solution in full when $a < b$.

8. In any plane triangle ABC prove that area $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 b^2 c^2} \sin A \sin B \sin C$.

9. In a right-angled triangle two lines are drawn from

The following gentlemen were then empannelled on the

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. W. L. Hudson.—*Foremen.*

Mr. S. W. Dyson, Mr. H. Showell, Mr. G. D. Shepherd, Mr. J. G. Mitchell, Mr. R. Eddie, Mr. M. A. De Souza, Mr. J. H. Blakeman, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. Cursetjee Bazonjee, Mr. Nowjan Luximonjee, and Mr. Sheikbodin Emaks.

ABORTION.—*Cassee woman*, was charged with having procured the abortion of a woman of the name of Essee.

Essee woman, called and examined for the prosecution.—I am a married woman, my husband as not been living with me in Bombay. I have never had any children by him, I am staying with my mother here. In the early part of this year I found myself to be pregnant, it was not by my husband. I become acquainted with the prisoner some few months ago. The prisoner said that I was pregnant, when I said that I was not. After that she said, that if I would give her forty rupees she would give me some medicine for the purpose of procuring abortion; I agreed to give her twelve rupees. I would not give her more money. She then came with me to my house, my parents were out at that time. The prisoner then administered the medicine to me and told me that I was to remain in one position, lying on my back for several hours. The prisoner came again on the following day to see if I was better. I was then taken to the Hospital.

To the Court.—I did pay her the money immediately after she first administered to me.

Imaum Meer Ali.—I am a Police Constable. On the morning of the 29th of January I went to the house of the last witness, and saw the prisoner come there, Essee was there. I was watching and I saw the prisoner in the act of giving the last witness a packet. I then seized her (the prisoner) and the packet, this is the packet now produced.

Mrs. Charlotte Woodham called and examined for the prosecution.—I am Matron at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the first witness Essee was brought to the Hospital in January last. On examination of her I found that she had been recently delivered. Essee told me that she had had a miscarriage.

Dr. E. Haines called and examined for the prosecution.—I am acting chemical analyser to Government. These articles produced were brought to me in January last. They are such ingredients as might be used to produce miscarriage.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner declared, that the charge brought against her, was false.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up the evidence and in so doing, said that the principal evidence against the prisoner was that of the witness Essee; and she was herself personally implicated in the transaction, that must be taken into consideration.

The jury immediately returned a Verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be confined in the House of Correction for a period of eighteen Calendar months with rigorous imprisonment.

DITTO.—*Casse* (*another Woman*) was charged with having concealed the means taken to procure abortion to Essee.

This case arose out of the previous case, and from the evidence adduced, it appeared that the prisoner was the mother of Essee, and that she had endeavored to suborn certain parties by means of bribes, not to divulge the fact of the abortion on the person of Essee, her own daughter.

The prisoner, in her own defence, denied having any participation in the transaction.

His Lordship briefly summed up and explained the evidence to the jury.

The jury retired; and were out of Court for ten minutes, when they returned a verdict of guilty, but strongly recommended her to the merciful consideration of the Court.

His Lordship, taking into consideration the recommendation of the jury, sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for one week in the County Jail.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*Isaac Mullins* was charged with voluntarily causing hurt by means of an instrument for cutting.

Hajji Basheer, called and examined for the prosecution.—I remember on the night of the 2nd February going in a buggy with another party, we went to a drinking house in the Duncan Road. When we came out the prisoner was sitting in our buggy I asked him to get out, I then took hold of him and tried to get him out. He then got out of the buggy, and struck me, I held up the stick to protect myself, but did not strike him. The prisoner then took a clasp knife out of his waist and struck me with it seven times. He struck me on the thigh, side and other parts of the body. I fell down and the sepoys came and the European Constable, who took the prisoner into custody. I was taken to the Hospital where my wounds were dressed." Some of the wounds are not yet quite healed.

To the Court.—When I lifted the stick I was quite close to the prisoner. The stick was about as thick as my thumb. It was immediately after my putting up the stick that the prisoner drew his knife. The prisoner struck me on the breast.

Mirja Ali Nukie called and examined for the prosecution.—I keep a shop in the Bhendy Bazar Road. On the 2nd of February I saw the prisoner in a buggy which was hired by the prosecutor and myself; the prosecutor told the prisoner to get out of the buggy and took hold of his gentle manner. Prisoner then got out of the buggy and struck the prosecutor. The prosecutor then pointed at the prisoner with a stick, when the prisoner took a knife out of his waist belt and struck the prosecutor with it. I called out for the sepoys, when they and the European Constable came up and took him into custody, when the knife dropped on the ground. Prisoner struck the prosecutor five or six times with the knife.

To the Court.—When he took the knife from his side, he opened it. The buggy-wallah was sitting in the buggy along with the prisoner when we came out, but got down and ran away a short distance off.

Nowrojee Dadabhoy called and examined for the prosecution.—On the night in question I saw the prisoner and another man sitting in a buggy in the Duncan road. I saw the prosecutor and Mirza Ali desire the prisoner to come out of the buggy, the prosecutor then caught hold of the prisoner and made him come down, when he struck the prosecutor on the breast, whereupon the prosecutor held out a stick to keep the prisoner off from him. The prisoner then drew a knife and struck the prosecutor four or five times.

Mr. Joseph Ross, European Constable.—On the night in question I saw the prosecutor near Messrs Treacher's establishment. He was covered with blood, and had several wounds on his body. I took the prisoner into custody, when the knife was produced, fell from him. The prisoner was not drunk, but he appeared to have been drinking.

Dr. Carter called and examined for the prosecution.—I am assistant surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital. On the 2nd of February last I saw the prosecutor, he was brought to the Hospital, he had several wounds on his body, they were not very dangerous wounds; the wounds were dressed. The knife, now produced, might have inflicted the wounds.

To the Court.—I am of opinion that considerable force was used to inflict the wounds. Had the wound in the side been a little higher it would have been very dangerous.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Thomas Rhodes called and examined by the prisoner.—I was with the prisoner on the evening of the occurrence, when the prosecutor and others struck both me and the prisoner with a whip and stick. We had engaged a buggy when the prosecutor and his companions struck us.

Prisoner said that if the prosecutor had not struck him first, and knocked him down he would not have interfered with him.

His Lordship in summing up said that unfortunately the prosecutor and the prisoner had been disputing with each other about the buggy, and in consequence the affair had occurred; there could not be any doubt about the prosecutor having been assaulted, they would have to enquire who had committed that assault, and if they believed the evidence, there could be no doubt but that it had been committed by the prisoner. They would have to enquire under what circumstances the assault was committed, whether he had done so in his own defence. If they were of opinion that the circumstances did not warrant the prisoner in acting in the way he had done, they would be bound to find the prisoner guilty. *Verdict of Guilty.*

His Lordship in passing sentence said that the prisoner had been found guilty of having committed a very ferocious assault on the prosecutor. The prisoner might consider himself fortunate that the knife had not been sharp at the time, for if it had, in all probability the man's life would have been sacrificed. The sentence of the Court is that you be kept in the House of Correction with rigorous imprisonment for nine calendar months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—*Hurjeevun Panchund* was charged with having committed a criminal breach of trust in cashing four hundred rupees, the property of Ramchund Pranjeevun.

Hurrychund Dulsaram called and examined for the prosecution.—I am the Moonim of Ramchund Pranjeevun. On the 23rd of January last I sent the prisoner to Nutto Vitto's shop to receive some money, four hundred and forty-nine rupees, he said when he came back that he received only four hundred rupees in the shop, he brought back the forty-nine rupees.

Dulsookroy Backerdase.—I am in the employ of Nutto Vittoo. I paid the prisoner four hundred and forty nine rupees on account of our firm, here is the book showing his receipt for it. He took it all away, he did not leave the four hundred rupees behind him.

Cannoo Bucharjee sworn and examined for the prosecution.—I am a police naique. I took the prisoner into custody on the day in question. I told him what I apprehended him for.

Prisoner, in defence, said that it was true that he had received the money. When he went home to his master he told him that he had left the four hundred rupees at the shop. When he went back there he could not find them.

Verdict Guilty.

His Lordship said that the jury had found the prisoner guilty, and the Court desired to know what he had done with the money.

The Prisoner said he had lost it.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be confined in the House of Correction for two years and a half with rigorous imprisonment.

The Court rose at ten minutes to six o'clock.

CAPE.

THE BASUTO BORDER.

For several weeks past the papers have been filled with ominous reports of disturbances on the Basuto border, which foolish and designing men have attempted to exaggerate as indications of an impending native war. The real facts of the case seem simple enough. A native chieftain, Jan Letelle, happens to be a vassal subject of the Orange Free State, and to be resident upon the immediate confines of the Basuto territory. On many occasions before now he has proved himself to be a pestilent plunderer, whom it would be exceedingly desirable to get removed to Robben Island or any other equally secure retreat. Some two or three months ago he indulged his thieving propensities by a raid upon his Basuto neighbours; who in return have since made an incursion upon him, seized a large number of his cattle, and slaughtered several of his subjects. So far there is little to complain of; and should Letelle and Bushuli exterminate each other, as did the memorable Kilkenny cats, we don't know that the result would be very much to be deplored on either side. But in attacking Letelle, the Basutos necessarily crossed their own boundary and entered upon Free State ground. This has occasioned an excitement, if not a panic, among the farmers in the neighbourhood, who have accordingly abandoned their farms, have gone into laagers, and live now apparently in daily apprehension of a general war. Moreover the Basutos being but men and savages, and having their passions up, have not been altogether scrupulous respecting the rights of property; and in several instances sheep and cattle have been swept away from Free State kraals. The honest and pacific intentions of Moshesh, however, have been clearly evinced by the promptness with which the stolen property has been restored to its owners; and if Pretorius, who is now visiting the laagers near Smithfield, is equally pacific and equally prudent, we see no reason whatever for apprehending anything like a collision between the Basutos and the Burghers. The real author of the mischief is beyond all doubt Letelle; and we only hope the Volksraad, in its approaching session, may be able to devise some means for pointing the well quit of himself and his subjects together. —*South African Advertiser, Jan*, 29.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE LEAGUE.

From the address which is reprinted elsewhere, it will be seen that the Central Committee of the Separation League, following the example of their secretary, have resigned their posts; and that the League itself is now therefore formally defunct as it had virtually been many months by gone. It would be very ungenerous and cruel to indulge in anything like levity or mirth at so woeful a catastrophe; and even though they hardly merit it, and notwithstanding Advocate Cole's hypercritic the "Optimist," we are quite disposed to speak of the departed committee-men *dil nisi bonum*. They labored honestly, we are willing to believe, for their country's good, and their only misfortune was that they worked not wisely, but too well.

They now acknowledge that the League is not merely inoperative but dead, and they formally wash their hands of any connection with the *exspi mortuum*. They still, however, are confident that the Eastern Province stands in urgent need of many reforms, and that an extension of self-government throughout its various districts would prove of incalculable advantage. In that we perfectly concur with them; and we only hope that now they will set to work intelligently and industriously to effect the reforms they want. We assure them they will meet with no opposition from either the parliamentary representatives or the press of the Western Province. There is in the first place the decentralisation of the very important department of Public Works. There is next, the formation of Divisional Registries. There is, besides, the further development of the existing Divisional Councils. There is the reform in the Law of Inheritance, which Advocate Watermeyer proposed for them last year, and which then, in the plenitude of their confidence, they rejected with scorn. And though last, not least; there is the Judicial Department, any reasonable reforms of which will be considered and disposed of by the Colonial Parliament in a liberal spirit, and with calm impartiality. All these are important improvements, and moreover they are practicable ones. If they are sought for in even the coming session of Parliament, and if they are advocated by reasonable men in a reasonable spirit, they may be accomplished at once; and the Eastern Province may feel that representative government is, after all, a very estimable sort of thing, and that far more is to be achieved by constitutional agitation than by stump appeals to the passions or the clap-trap efforts of reckless and impotent obstructives.—*Id.*

English Press.

HOW THE SOUTH BEARS IT.

(*From the Times, February* 17.)

The following is an extract from a letter dated Charleston, January 8, 1862:—"I think it is every day more plain to observation that the people of the Confederate States are rapidly emancipating themselves from their former condition of dependence on others for the necessaries of life. Of food you are aware we have enough. I think the average product of grain (wheat and maize) in the Northern and North-Western States combined is 16 bushels a head, and in the States of the Confederacy it is 36 bushels a-head. The number of horned cattle and hogs also far exceeds theirs. You see they are in a great measure able to supply clothing and shoes. Down to the present time there has been no suffering among the troops for want of these articles. North Carolina supplied all her volunteers from her own looms, and they are now working for others. In Georgia and in other States there are manufactories of woollen cloths, and all of these are working full blast. The cotton factories are all doing an enormous profitable business, as you may suppose, and every ingenuity is at work to increase their capacity.

"It is wonderful, but, nevertheless, perfectly true, that up to the present time there is not the slightest evidence of suffering anywhere. Whenever want appears contributions to relieve it immediately flow in from all quarters.

"You will, of course, be anxious to know how we are off in soldiers, arms, and ammunition. In regard to the number of the first I must say nothing—we are willing to leave that to the enemy. You see he is always defeated and always lays his defeat down to the superiority of numbers on our side. So it would appear that we have men enough. In arms we are pretty well provided, and every day improves our condition. We derive supplies from a variety of sources. Even Simon Cameron is said to have an interest in a good contract at Richmond, and I assure you there is nothing in his past history to forbid this belief. There are many large establishments in the Confederate States for making arms, several for casting heavy ordnance. We have a large number of rifled cannon of the largest calibre made at these establishments. Gunpowder we are also manufacturing for ourselves; there are many private works, and the Government has an establishment in Georgia capable of turning out over five tons a-day. Saltpetre in sufficient abundance cannot yet be had, but every day increases the supply. All the caves in Tennessee and other limestone regions are yielding their daily tribute. You see the great iron pots boiling everywhere on the sides of the mountains as you pass through the country. Of sulphur we have enough to last the war out if it last several years. Then you must remember that our soldiers are not very prodigal in the use of powder. The other day a division of Sherman's army, about 3,500 strong, approached Port Royal Ferry, and, after bombarding the trees in the neighbourhood from their gunboats for some hours, they landed and marched in the direction of Pocotaligo. Colonel Jones met them with his regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, about 650 strong, and four companies of General Drayton's Brigade. Our men gave them one volley and then charged with the bayonet, and young T—, who was present, told me the Yankees turned and fled like a flock of sheep, never pausing to take breath until they regained the friendly shelter of their gunboats.

"Seward, I see, has come up to the full standard of the Yankee character. All insolence and defiance down to the last moment, and then all meanness and obsequiousness. The Yankees had made England eat so much dirt that they thought it a small matter to belly her into swallowing this additional spoonful. As for fighting it out, if she had insisted upon it, Seward would have gone over with the Commissioners himself but in hand, before venturing on anything so far from his intentions. He thought the lion's skin would have covered his ass's ears; but when found out he only regrets that the trick failed—that's all. John Bull is certainly in many respects a most simple-minded and unsuspicious old gentleman. His willingness to be imposed upon by such a set of knaves is something wonderful, and every Englishman who, like myself, is, who, in the sacred name of liberty, abolished liberty of the press, liberty of speech, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the right of the people to possess arms, and the right of petition, and restore *lettres de cachet* and the bastille! Can anything be conceived more monstrous! Surely an outraged Heaven, an offended God, will soon hear the prayers of our injured people, and relieve them from the diabolical attempts upon their peace and happiness of these atrocious miscreants? Fancy, a captain in the Coast Survey, one of the elite of their navy, acting as guide to conduct marauders from the fleet to the houses of the gentlemen whose hospitality he had enjoyed for years when engaged upon the survey of the coast, and even sleeping in his house!

"But enough of this. Peace will again return, and with it I believe guarantees for our future security, which we were fast losing the virtue to demand and to fight for. Tell —— and —— not to despair of their country, but to be cheerful and hopeful, believing that we shall come out of this great struggle not only victors over our enemies, but victors over ourselves in many national faults and foibles—in other words, a better and a happier people."

THE KIRWEE PRIZE-MONEY.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, Feb.* 8.)

We have already expressed our opinion excusing the authorities for the delay attending the division of the Kirwee prize-money; but we think it is now high time that something should be done to expedite the distribution of the booty; and it may be useful, on public grounds, to examine again the bearings of the case, in order to understand a subject which seems to present such peculiar embarrassments to the official departments which have to advise on the matter.

In 1858 three divisions of the Indian Army were engaged in suppressing the Sepoy rebellion in the various extensive territories which are occupied by the Mahratta and the Bondela tribes. These columns were respectively commanded by Generals Rose and Roberts, of the Bombay Army, and by General Whitlock, a Madras officer. Each of these divisions captured a certain amount of booty in the daily operations of the campaign. And it seems to those uninitiated in the mysterious dogmas of a Government office, that the justest, and plainest, and shortest plan, would be to permit each division to divide the prizemoney which has fallen to its lot. This would be a clear and intelligible principle, which, from its obvious fairness and simplicity, would be particularly acceptable to the whole Army; and there is no doubt whatever that, with some very rare and by no means clean exceptions, military usage has established this principle almost with the force of law.

Madras, however, though the most loyal and dutiful of her eastern offspring, has never been the most favoured child of England; and as the Madras spoil happens to be the largest, the Kirwee prize-money has been eagerly contested by powerful competitors. The first assailant, it is well known, was the Indian government, which in a quiet, silent way inclined to absorb this treasure in the Bengal exchequer; but the fervent remonstrance of Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords, and the interference of Colonel Dunne in the Commons, compelled a tardy and reluctant restitution. Then hungry claimants flocked to the feast from all parts of India, from the slopes of the Himalaya to the Falls of Gairsoppa. The greater part of these candidates, to use a sporting expression, have been scratched at the outset, but there are still one or two in the field, who persevere in contending for the prize which was captured by General Whitlock and the troops of the Madras Division. To the tefiacity with which these claimants adhere to their pretensions, the regiments engaged in the late Indian war may in some degree ascribe the long and unjustifiable delay which protracts the distribution of the prize property captured four years ago.

Trying the question by simple justice and common sense, we must confess that we cannot discover any material difficulty in awarding this and all other booty to the troops by whom it was actually taken.

The main questions on the solution of which the rights of the actual captors must mainly rest are these—

First, whether the title to military prize is governed by any established principle founded on precedent and military usage.

Secondly, whether, in the special case which we are now considering the Madras Division was a separate and distinct force, receiving no direct assistance from any other column or brigade in those particular operations in which the booty was captured.

Also,

With regard to the first question, it is generally understood that every scheme of distribution is framed in accordance with the tenor of former precedents, and "the usage of the Army." And although it is within the scope of the prerogative either to grant or withhold military booty according to the Royal pleasure, yet there is no case on record in which the grant from the Crown has avowedly put aside all considerations of equity and usage. Of late years, indeed, the rights of the soldier have been so far legalised that special jurisdiction on disputed cases of prize has been given, at the commencement of the present reign, to the High Court of Admiralty; and it is obviously impossible that any judgment could be passed in such disputes by a legal tribunal without taking cognisance of analogous precedents, and the principle of distribution thereby established. There is, in fact, no other possible ground on which the claim to military booty could be adjudicated in the Court of Admiralty or elsewhere, for if the right to prize-money does not rest on precedent and established custom, it can have no legal basis whatever, and there can be no subject-matter for the decision of a court of law. Precedent, at all events, must rule just as strongly in this matter as in the case of the right of search and immunities of neutral ships, about which we have heard so much of late; and it would have been quite as honest and reasonable for Mr. Lincoln to have started *pro re nati* some novel principle of international law, as for the Government of the day to set up, for some special object of its own, a new or unusual principle in distributing military prize. It needs no long argument to show that the rule established by multitudinous precedents is the principle of actual capture; ancient and modern instances, too numerous even to enume, determine this point most convincingly.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in one of their Minutes on the celebrated Deccan case (Feb. 5, 1823), affirm the principle of actual capture to be "the most just and equitable," and express their wish to "adhere" to it, thus plainly recognising its validity as the existing principle. A long series of subsequent decisions has corroborated this conclusion, but none more strongly than the very recent and important case of the Delhi prize-money, where the exclusive rights of the actual captors have been most absolutely conceded by those who advised Her Majesty in the matter.

The second question regulating the right of the Madras Division to the Kirwee prize is, whether the *corps d'armée* under Major-General Sir C. Whitlock was a separate and distinct force. To prove this it is clearly shown that General Whitlock held an independent command, received instructions from the Viceroy of India direct, and was not required to receive orders from or act in concert with any Bombay officer. It is also important to note accurately the exact position of Sir Hugh Rose at the time when this rich capture was made. This officer was about fifty miles to the west of Calpee, or about one hundred and sixty miles from the scene of capture when the Kirwee prize was taken. He was marching at the time in an opposite direction straight upon Gwalior, to renew the fight with the insurgents, who had just wrested that city from their hands, and were preparing to make a determined stand with the increased strength and *eclat*, which they had thus acquired. Sir Hugh Rose himself, it is averred, had never heard of Kirwee, and has abstained, we believe, with a probity which does him honour, from sanctioning the claim which has been put forth by others in his name.

There is no question then that Sir George Whitlock held an independent command, that he was not in concert or direct communication with any other officer, and that Sir Hugh Rose, from being fully occupied at the time of the capture with a strong rebel army posted 50 miles on his left, can have rendered no constructive assistance to the troops which captured Kirwee 150 miles on his right.

These facts being admitted, it is almost impertinent to quote the more prominent decisions which have limited the principle of constructive capture. It may be gathered from them that distinct and essential co-operation must be established on the part of the troops which claim to participate in the booty, and, in order to such co-operation in a military sense, it is indispensable that they should be actually engaged in the special operations by which the capture was effected, that direct concert between the commanding officers should be proved, and that some important service should have been rendered on the spot or at no very remote distance, as in maritime law a ship must be visible in the offing to share with the actual captors of the prize. The late Duke of Wellington must always be great as an authority on such points. When serving in India in the Mahratta war, a booty was captured in Berar, in which Major-General Campbell, who commanded in the Deccan claimed to participate. The Duke of Wellesley, without denying the important aid which the cleanest had afforded, resisted the claim, on the ground that General Campbell, as his senior, could not have been his subordinate, and was not his commanding officer; or, in other words, that General Wellesley was at the head of a separate and distinct force. Another General Campbell, the commander-in-chief in the first Burmese war, carried this doctrine still further. General Morrison, who commanded in Arracan, was employed, under his orders, against the Burmese; his movements were concerted in communication with Sir Archibald Campbell; and a portion of his force, under Major Bucke, was detached to join the main army on the Irrawaddy, though its further advance was stopped within three or four marches of Campbell's camp at Pembegwen by a strong intercepting body of the enemy. In this case all the conditions which are required to constitute co-operation, except that of an actual junction of the two forces, appear to have been satisfied, yet General Morrison's claim, though at first allowed on a Royal Warrant, was afterwards, on General Campbell's appeal, entirely negatived.

There are instances on record in which troops almost within gun-shot (such as guns now are) of the scene of action have not been allowed to share in the prize as not being actual captors of the property. But the principle has been fully established by the present Government with respect to the Delhi prize-money, to which we have already adverted, and from which the co-operating column under Brigadier Van Cortlandt was excluded. Still more recently, the Pekin booty has been also, we believe, distributed on a yet more exclusive principle of actual capture. We may rest satisfied, therefore in spite of all rumours or catchpenny announcements to the contrary, that the Indian prize-money, in common consistency, can only be dispensed by the same rule, and we hope that the long-delayed decision may soon be made known.

A PRECEDENT FOR MR. FECHTER.—"There are great divisions amongst the critics concerning Garrick's acting" wrote Mrs. Delany, in 1742; "I am glad I am not such a critic as to find any fault with him. I have seen him act once, and like him better than I did last year; but as he is a year older, and the grace of novelty a little abated, he must, of course, have less merit with the generality of people." There was early opposition to him, of course; he upset the precedents; and he ran counter to stage traditions; he made war upon the old declamatory school of acting; he was all quickness, surprise, passion; he was emotional, rapid in action, vehement, yet natural. The conventional method had reached a climax of artificialness. Quin was the incarnation of this method of performance. Cumberland gives a good picture of him as Horatio, in *The Fair Penitent*:—"Quin presented himself upon the rising of the curtain in a green velvet coat, embroidered down the seams, an enormous full-bottomed periwig, rolled stockings, and high-heeled square-toed shoes. With very little variation of cadence, and in a deep full tone, accompanied by a sawing kind of action, which had more of the senate than of the stage in it, he rolled out his heroics with an air of dignified indifference that seemed to disdain the plaudits that were bestowed on him." It may be supposed that Quin was not greatly pleased at the advent of Garrick, and the rush of the town to his feet. "Garrick is a new religion," he said, mockingly; "Whitfield was followed for a time, but the people will come to church again." But they never did. Once in the magic circle of Garrick's art, there was no breaking away again. He attracted and kept his public. His fame grew and strengthened every day.—*Once a Week.*

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